

# Monthly Farming Number The Mountain Advocate.

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NEW SERIES, VOLUME 9; No. 22

BARBOURVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE

## Knox County Secures Federal Aid

### To Finish Dixie Highway This Year

Congressman J. M. Robison went to Washington to investigate the Road question with a view to getting Federal aid and found that in 1916 Congress appropriated \$80,000,000 to aid counties and states in the construction of roads, but up until February, the time this investigation was made, less than forty five miles of road had been built under this Act of Congress. Congressman Robison also found that there had been set apart and subject to the order of the State of Kentucky, \$600,000 to aid counties in the construction of roads but the act of 1916 provided that if plans were not submitted and adopted by July 1st, 1919, this money would go back to the Federal Treasury.

This act provides that this Federal aid must come through the approval of the State Road Commission and, early in February, Judge Robison went to Frankfort to see Mr. Rodman Wiley, State Road Commissioner and he was very friendly towards the proposition of securing Federal aid for the counties in Eastern Kentucky.

A meeting was arranged for representatives of Knox, Bell, Laurel, Whitley and Rockcastle counties to meet the Road Commissioner at Frankfort last Monday, March 31st. This meeting was held, our County Judge, J. D. Tuggle and Congressman J. M. Robison going from this county. The State Road Commissioner agreed to approve Knox County and these other counties for Federal aid for enough money to complete the Dixie Highway this year and not only make it finished macadam Road but to put a top covering on road of some kind of asphalt covering or other preparation that will cut out dust and make the road water proof and lasting.

With proper action on the part of

the city Council, this Federal aid will apply to the street in Barbourville through which the Dixie Highway will pass.

We are glad to say that Judge Tuggle is active in the matter and Mayor T. D. Tinsley assures the people of Barbourville through the Advocate, that the City Council will take action toward securing the paved street mentioned at a meeting tonight, Friday, April 4th.

Congressman Robison will have a meeting at Burnside with the State Road Commissioner and the representatives of the lower counties of the 11th District next week. He feels confident that we shall be able to secure Federal aid for every county in the 11th Congressional District. This will mean the roads will be finished this year.

The Advocate expresses the conviction that we owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Congressman Robison for the promptness with he acted. Had he let the matter drift until July 1st the money would automatically have returned to the Federal Treasury and this splendid opportunity to get a real pike through Knox County would have been lost!

#### BIRTHS

Mar. 31st. To Mr. & Mrs. Geo. F. Tinsley, a fine boy.

Mar. 27th. Born to Widow Pease of Little Poplar Creek, a fine girl, her husband, the father of the child having died a few weeks ago from influenza.

#### DEATHS

Mar. 24. The infant child of Geo. Britton of Indian Creek of Diphtheria.

#### NOTICE

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Burman from the office on a call from sick friends, we have had to leave out our local news from this our farming issue.

#### OFFICIAL CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Office of Republican State Central Committee  
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1919.  
TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS  
OF KENTUCKY:

The Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky, hereby directs that a State Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican Party in Kentucky be held in the City of Lexington, Kentucky, at 2 P. M., Standard Time, and on the 14th day of May, 1919, for the purpose of adopting a platform embodying the principles upon which the Republican party and its nominees will ask the support of the electors of Kentucky at the November election 1919, and to recommend to the Republican electors of Kentucky for their consideration and approval or rejection, candidates for the various State offices, to be nominated at the August primary election 1919.

The delegates to said State Convention shall be selected by County mass conventions to be held in the county seat in each county at one o'clock P. M., Standard time, on Saturday, May 10th, 1919, except in the counties of Boyd, Campbell, and Kenton, in which counties said conventions shall be held in the cities of Ashland, Newport, and Covington respectively. Provided, that in the County of Jefferson and City of Louisville, the city and county executive committee shall determine the manner of selecting the delegates said County and City are entitled to.

The form of voting in said County mass conventions shall be viva voce except in the City of Louisville and Jefferson County, where the County Executive Committee shall determine the manner of voting. The County Executive Committees shall give not less than ten days notice of the time, the particular place or building where said County or Ward mass conventions shall be held and the manner of selecting delegates, by newspaper publication or by notices posted in conspicuous places in each voting precinct of the County.

The Republican electors of the State and all other electors without regard to past political affiliation who believe in the principles of the Republican Party and endorse its policies are cordially invited to unite under this call in the election of delegates to this convention.

One delegate shall be selected for each one hundred votes or fraction thereof, amounting to fifty or over cast for the Republican candidate for electors in each county at the Presidential election in 1916.

Upon the basis above fixed Knox County shall be represented by 32 delegates.

#### GIRDLER NEWS

Mr. W. N. Epperson and Mr. Henry Stacy of Girdler made a trip to Camp Ground, finding the roads so bad their rig was broken on returning home.

Mr. Speed and Miss Beatrice Cartwright who have been attending U. C. have returned home to stay.

Mr. M. H. Hibbard who has been working in the oil field at Lee County is home on a vacation.

Mrs. Jane Epperson of Camp Ground is visiting relatives of this place.

Miss Flora Hammons and Effie Epperson were the pleasant guests of Miss Lola and Verner Stacy Saturday night.

The farmers of this place are all very busy.

There was church at Locust Grove Saturday night and Sunday. Everybody seemed to enjoy the sermons.

Mrs. Arle Jackson who has been seriously ill for about five weeks is thought to be improving.

Mr. George Daniels family are all on the sick list with the flu.

Mrs. Lizzie Cheek near Craigs Nest was visiting Mrs. W. N. Epperson Sat.

Mrs. Lizzie Hammons of Fount was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sallie Hammons Sat. and Sunday.

Mrs. E. J. Parker of Craigs Nest and Mr. Hudson of Corbin passed through here last week buying cattle.

Residence for Sale — 5 rooms 2 large porches, on Allison Ave., gas and electric lights. Good outbuildings. Lot 60x200. W. C. Hopper, Barbourville, Ky. 21—5t

#### HOG CHOLERA INCURABLE.

Dr. M. H. Doller, United States Government Veterinarian was here Friday in connection with a case of hog cholera at Flat Lick.

He states that hog cholera is not caused directly by feeding. Feeding corn and so forth are not the factors that produce the disease which is caused by what is called an ultra-microscopic filterable virus. By that is meant it is beyond the power of their microscopes to see the cause. It will pass through a Burkfeld or Chamberlain filter.

Hygiene and sanitation of course are factors as far as predisposing the animal is concerned.

If hogs are kept clean, given clear water and good nutritious food and are kept up they are not as likely to take cholera as when allowed to run at large and make their own living.

When hogs show symptoms of cholera, nothing will cure them. There is but one preventive cure and that is vaccination which can be either single or double.

The single treatment consists of injecting the blood from a hog which will not take cholera. The double treatment further includes the injection of blood from a hog that is dying of the cholera.

The double treatment immunizes the hog for life, providing the hog has been weaned from its mother when 3 or 4 weeks old and weighs 40 to 50 pounds. This is the best time to vaccinate because the hogs are easiest to handle and it costs the least money.

If at any time the farmers have an outbreak of the disease among their hogs, G. W. Tye, the Agricultural Agent will let Dr. Doller know and he will gladly come and make diagnosis and suggest treatment free of charge.

If they want their hogs vaccinated Mr. Tye will get the proper authorities to do the work.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, co-operating with the state authorities at Frankfort has cut down the losses from hog cholera from \$2,500,000 to \$200,000.

Don't try nostrums but have your hogs vaccinated. This will save you loss.

#### THE INDIAN INVOCATION

(Boy Scouts)

O Great Mystery, we beseech thee That we may walk reverently beneath Loh-pah and our brothers the trees;

That we may step lightly On Kih'-soo, our kinsmen the grasses;

That we may walk deferently Over Loo'-poo'-oh'-yes, or brothers the rocks;

That we may rest trustfully Where the o-lei'-le bird sings Beside Ho-ho'-pe, the talking waters.

#### FLAT LICK NEWS.

The pike is progressing nicely. Mitchell says that ham and eggs are the greatest canoe.

The little infant son of James Davis died a few days ago.

Mrs. Elton Todd who is clerking at the Mercantile store spent Sunday with home folks.

Miss Etha and Birtie Howard were the guests of Miss Dora Williams Sunday.

Mrs. T. J. Slusher has a nice line of Spring hats also all kinds of ready to wear garments.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Williams left Saturday morning for Atlanta, Ga., where they will spend a few days with relatives.

We are having a splendid good Sunday School, the attendance is good.

Miss Mae Carnes was the guest of Miss Lucille Woodson Sunday.

Mr. Itryan Mills says he is almost sure that Easter will be on Sunday this year.

Ben J. Williams who has recently been discharged from the U. S. army after spending a few days with home folks, will leave for W. Va. where he has secured a position as bookkeeper with the Champion Lumber Company.

Oscar F. Slusher spent Sunday in Harboursville with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Slusher and family from Harboursville spent the week end with home folks.

We are having splendid farming weather and the farmers are sure making good of it.

#### 800 BARREL WELL IN LEE CO.

Driller believes it is here.

E. W. McWilliams of Bailey Switch well driller is here from Lee County where he drilled in an 800 barrel well at 1065 feet for the Hald Head Oil Company. The oil shot 300 feet in the air. Mr. McWilliams says they went through 140 feet of big lime then through 625 feet of shale, then through about 15 feet of fireclay to the cap rock which held the oil. He is of the opinion that 2500 feet in Knox County will get the sand and produce results. The general formation is the same in Knox as in Lee County, and the oil should run in this direction.

#### SWAN LAKE

Last Friday relatives here received news of the death of John Hurst of Middletown.

John Fox and daughter Angle of Ingram visited his brother J. P. Fox last week.

S. T. Partin of Pleasant View was visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Partin last week.

Mrs. Ida Wynn is on the sick list. Misses Mattie and Alice dethierage were the guests of Miss Edna Sears Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Jackson and daughter, Eva were the guests of Eason Terrell Sunday.

Mrs. G. B. Lawson of Perma was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Mand Warfield, Sunday.

#### HOUSE NEWS

William Payne is back home from overseas. After spending a few days with home folks in a happy reunion he is now visiting relatives.

Jesse Carnes of Turkey Creek was a guest at the Yeager home Sunday and attended church Sunday night.

Wm. Payne and James Hale visited their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Yeager and Wade Yeager at Day-Isburg last Saturday and Sunday.

Wm. Payne and Lillian Payne spent Wednesday night with their aunt, Mrs. M. E. Yeager. Mrs. Mack Hammons and family, Miss Maggie Bowling and James Hale were also guests. All had a joyful time.

Miss Mabel Payne, William Payne and Miss Mattie Yeager will visit their cousin and sister Mrs. Mack Hammons at Girdler, Saturday night.

A large crowd attended prayer meeting Sunday night.

J. H. Yedger of the 60th Engineers is expected home soon and home folk are anxiously awaiting his arrival.

#### FARMERS GOOD ROAD ASSOCIATION

Knox county must rely on our statesmen, farmers, bankers, business men and Fiscal court to see to it that we are lifted out of the mud. That the farmers are sick of the conditions is only one phase of progress — a united farmers good roads association formed at every school house in Knox county can demand what it wants and find ways and means of getting good roads.

#### WORK OF PRESBYTERIANS

Cannibalism is still one of the forces to be reckoned with by the American advance agents of civilization, according to advices received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Gayle C. Beantland, whose home is in Louisville, Kentucky, a Presbyterian Missionary at Metet, West Africa, reports to the board the details of an uprising which destroyed many towns and resulted in a cannibalistic feast by the victors.

The world war has extended its influences into the Dark Continent and the sleeping sickness was sweeping through the country with deathly ravages. Despite the hardships the Presbyterian missionaries were successfully establishing schools among the Yebokole and Omvang tribes. Communion services were being held in the field. The natives were flocking to the schools and much headway in Christianity was being accomplished when a new king, friendly to the Presbyterians, made preparations for a new school and an evangelist in his home town.

Several elder chiefs conspired, made war against the new king, and many natives on both sides were killed. Insurgent natives attacked the station at Efufup. Dr. Beantland reports that at this station several natives were killed and eaten in the streets.

A French officer who effectively suppressed the uprising and captured and imprisoned twelve of the insurgent chiefs, enabled Dr. Beantland to visit the scene of the conflict. Everywhere he viewed destruction similar to that in the war zone of Europe. Town after town had been burned to the ground, gardens had been uprooted and spoiled. Along the native highways and through the African forests, Dr. Beantland saw many human bones that were thrown aside after the cannibal feast.

Surrounded by Christian converts, survivors of the slaughter, Dr. Beantland was told many stories of the valiant work done by native friends of the Presbyterians who tried to defend the mission property against the invaders.

Dr. Beantland and his associates lost no time in re-organizing the Presbyterian mission work as soon as the uprising was quelled. At a large conference in the church at Metet he was importuned by the members who desired to go back into the villages in the heart of the wilderness and reopen the mission work. Dr. Beantland, after selecting the best teachers and evangelists for the resumption of the missionary efforts, visited in person the various places where the schools had been closed and the houses burned, or torn down by the angry mob, selected sites, planned new houses and enlisted the aid of the local chiefs who promised rapid rebuilding.

As a revulsion to the horrors of the uprising, the natives responded eagerly to the spiritual message of the missionaries. Drums called the natives to services in the open air, and hundreds gathered for the baptismal and Communion services where only a month before there had been war and cannibalism.

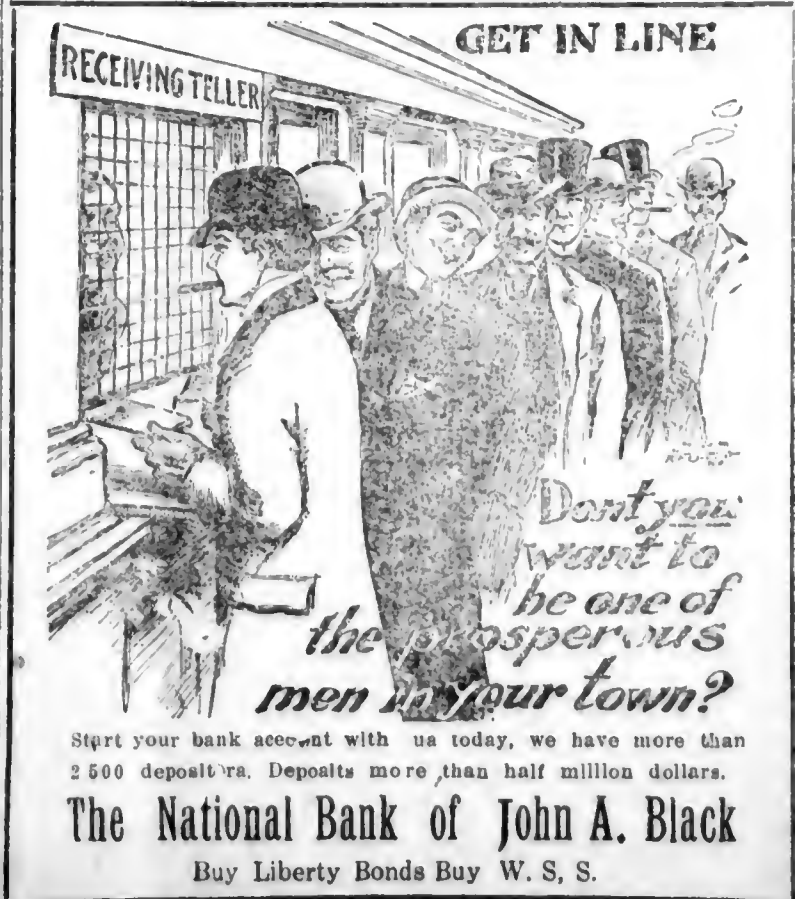


**Teach Children To Save**

Start the kiddies right by making them want to save their money. A personal savings account in a high-class banking institution like this, where children are given the proper attention and encouragement to handle their own finances is a good start in the right direction. One dollar opens an account.

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BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY  
We pay 2 per cent interest on time certificates of deposit. Rent Safe Deposit Boxes at \$2.00 per annum.  
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ROBERT W. COLE, Cashier.



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## Tests for Clothing Material

By the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

When buying staple clothing materials, if you are not a good judge of quality, it is an excellent idea to look at several pieces of the same type of material but with different prices and compare the weight, color, and firmness of weave. Such a comparison will often emphasize the fact that the most expensive piece is not necessarily the best quality. It may be the season's most fashionable color and weight, and its high price probably is due to slight variations in the finishing and the fleeting popularity of the style.

There has been a tendency to abuse the practice of making for samples from dress goods departments, but at times a sample is quite justifiable, as it will give the opportunity for home tests. Cotton and linen are affected by acids and very slightly affected by alkalis, while the reverse is true of wool.



TESTING SILK BY BURNING.

Silk on right, heavily loaded with mineral matter, keeps its shape after burning, while the ash of pure silk, on left, crumbles.

The alkalies found in the home are washing sodas and the washing powders. The office of home economics of the United States department of agriculture suggests using the following simple test to determine the amount of cotton in a mixed fabric:

Add four tablespoonfuls of washing soda, or five tablespoonfuls of washing powder, to a pint of soft water. The washing soda should be rolled to a powder before measuring. Bring to boiling and add sample, which should be about one and one-half inches square. Boil carefully, to avoid spluttering, for 20 minutes, adding water at intervals to replace that lost by evaporation. Transfer sample to cold water and rub between the fingers. The wool, which is gelatinized by the boiling, will disappear on rubbing and the cotton threads will be left unchanged.

## Weights of Vegetables

Housewives Wamed of Short Measures.

That housewives may be protected against short weight practices of wagon peddlers, Chicago's city sealer has issued a table of weights of vegetables to the peck and bushel.

Warmer weather is coming on and with that the wagon vendors of the vegetable needs of the family are becoming more numerous on the streets and alleys. The sealer warns against purchase by measure, which is prohibited by ordinance, and advises that every housewife insist that the commodities be weighed.

He advises that the following list be cut out and kept in a handy place:

| Number of pounds to the peck. |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Apples.....12½                | Peanuts, green.....12   |
| Beans, green and string.....6 | Peanuts, roasted.....6  |
| Beans, wax.....6              | Pears.....14½           |
| Beans, castor.....11½         | Pears, dried.....15     |
| Beans, white.....15           | Pears, green.....15     |
| Beets.....15                  | Pod.....8               |
| Carrots.....12½               | Potatoes, Irish.....15  |
| Cranberries.....3½            | Potatoes, sweet.....12½ |
| Cucumbers.....12              | Quinces.....12          |
| Gooseberries.....30           | Rutabagas.....12½       |
| Hickory nuts.....12½          | Spinach.....3           |
| Onions.....14½                | Tomatoes.....14         |
| Parasprouts.....12½           | Turnips.....12½         |

The hushel weights are, of course, just four times the figures given above.

## What Produces Odor.

No substance that refuses to dissolve in water has an odor. It is the actual substance itself, floating in particles in the air, as in the case of light and sound. The damper a thing the more powerful the odor it gives off. A pleasant proof of the fact can be had by walking in a garden after rain. It is the vapor of a liquid that smells and not the liquid in the moss itself.

## HERE AND THERE

A true actor never overacts his part.

A bulldog barks first and bites afterward.

An egotist is a man who enjoys talking to himself.

Annulogy is merely a method of convincing without proof.

A man's shoes may get tight by limbing water, but he doesn't.

The successful blacksmith can either shoe a horse or make a horse shoe.

## Unnecessary to Silt Crows' Tongues to Enable Them to Learn to Talk—It Is Cruel

The organ of the Agassiz society contains a discussion by prominent bird authorities concerning the old idea of silting a crow's tongue to make the bird talk. The following is abstracted:

"It is a common practice in the West to catch the young birds in early June and place them in a cage, where they become very tame and usually talk as well as a parrot. Many people keeping these birds have believed it necessary to slit their tongues before they could learn to talk. This is wholly unnecessary and cruel and should be prevented by law.

"The discussion of silting crows' tongues is relegated to the medieval limbo of belief of the ill luck of peacock feathers; of dragon flies sewing up one's ears; of whisky for snake bite; of man-eating sharks; of rabbits' feet and the number 13; of going under ladders, spilling salt and breaking mirrors."

## NEIGHBORS

As often as we thought of her, We thought of a gray life That made a quaint economist Of a wolf-haunted wife; We mnde the best of what she bore That was not ours to bear, And honored her for wearing things That were not things to wear.

There was a distance in her look That made us look again; And if she smiled, we might believe That we had looked in vain. Barely she came inside our doors, And had not long to stay; And when she left, it seemed somehow That she was far away.

And once, when we had all forgot That all is here to change, A shadow on the commonplace Was for a moment strange. Yet there was nothing for surprise. Nor much that need be told. Love, with its gift of pain, had given More than one heart could hold. —Edwin Arlington Robinson, In Yale Review.

## Medicine Label Important.

Medicine should always be poured out from the side of the bottle opposite to the label bearing the directions. The directions are important or they would not be there, and if they are blurred or obliterated entirely a mistake is liable to occur. We may think we will remember exactly what that label said, but if the bottle has been set away a week or a month it may be difficult to remember whether the dose was half a teaspoonful or two teaspoonfuls.

## Governors' Terms of Office From One to Four Years and Salaries \$2,500 to \$12,000

The governor's term of office varies in different states from one to four years. Massachusetts is the only state that has a one-year term. The following states have two years: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin. The following states have four years: Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The salaries of the governors range from \$2,500 to \$12,000 a year. The governor of Nebraska receives \$2,500 a year. The governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota receive \$3,000 a year. The governors of Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Nevada, Tennessee and Texas receive \$4,000 a year. The governor of Maryland receives \$4,500 a year. The governors of Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin receive \$5,000 a year. The governor of North Carolina receives \$6,000 a year. The governors of Massachusetts and Indiana receive \$8,000 a year. The governors of California, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania receive \$10,000 a year. The governor of Illinois receives \$12,000 a year.

## Writer Observes That Some Cities Have Special Colors—Lends to Individuality

"Have you ever noticed how cities sometimes seem to have their own special colors?" asks Julian Street in "American Adventures."

"Paris is white and green—even more so, I think, than Washington," Mr. Street continues. "Chicago is gray; so is London usually, though I have seen it buff at the beginning of a heavy fog. New York used to be a brown sandstone city, but is now turning to one of cream-colored brick and tile; Naples is brilliant with pink and blue and green and white and yellow; while as for Baltimore, her old houses and her new are, as Bodecker puts it, of 'cheerful red brick'—not always, of course, but often enough to establish the color of red brick as the city's predominant hue. And with the red brick houses—particularly the older ones—go clean white marble steps, on the bottom one of which, at the side, may usually be found an old-fashioned iron 'scraper,' doubtless left over from the time (not very long ago) when the city pavements had not reached their present excellence."

## Mother's Cook Book

### Seasonable Dishes.

The common vegetables become uncommon and unusual when served in a new way or with a new garnish.

### Mashed Potatoes.

Press hot boiled potatoes through a ricer, and for each quart add a teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of butter. Add hot milk and cream to make of the right consistency and pile into a baking dish. Brush over with a white sauce and sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs. Set into a hot oven and bake until brown.

### Beet Relish.

This is a very good relish which may be made in small quantities, or canned and kept all winter. To one quart of cooked chopped beets add one quart of chopped cabbage, two cupfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, a half teaspoonful of cayenne, and one cupful of freshly grated horseradish; add vinegar to make it of the right consistency. This is canned cold.

### Hot Slaw.

Shred cabbage very fine and drop into boiling water, cooking five minutes; drain and season with a tablespoonful of chopped onion, a little hot vinegar, butter, salt and pepper. Let stand an hour in the warming oven, then serve.

### Hot Potato Salad.

Boil a half-dozen potatoes and slice while hot; fry thin slices of bacon, (half a cupful), cut in bits until brown. Pour off all but two tablespoonfuls of fat and into this stir one tablespoonful of flour; mix one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard with a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of cayenne; stir and mix until well blended then add a half-cupful of mild vinegar; let the dressing boil; add the bacon bits, a small shredded onion and the potatoes. Serve very hot.

### Puffed Crackers.

Spill milk crackers and dip them in ice water; put into a hot oven with a bit of butter on top of each and when they are well puffed, drop a spoonful of jelly on each and serve at once.

Nellie Maxwell

## SPRING, HARVEST SEASON OF THE SHEEP RAISER, DEMANDS ATTENTION TO ANIMALS



Member of a Boys' Sheep Club With His Thriving Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many new flocks of sheep were established in the farming states last year, and this spring their owners will for the first time experience the lambing and shearing seasons. Spring, which is the lambing and shearing season, is the harvest period of the sheep raiser, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture, and the size and quality of these crops determine the profits. At this time extra attention should be given to the ewes and lambs. In no other way can time be used to better advantage on the farm.

If the ewes have not been properly fed and cared for during the fall and winter, the crops of lambs and wool can be neither large nor of high quality. It is the weak, thin ewes that require most attention in the lambing season, though previous mistakes cannot be remedied at that time. On the other hand, failure to be constantly nearby while the lambs are arriving may mean the raising of only an 80 or 90 per cent crop of lambs where a 125 per cent increase—considering that many ewes will have twins—can readily be realized from good shepherding of flocks of mutton quality.

### Advantages of Early Lambing.

In many sections it is most profitable to have lambs arrive in March or even earlier. One important advantage of this plan is that other work is then less urgent and full attention can be given to the ewes and the new arrivals. Another advantage gained by early lambing is that the lambs can be made sufficiently heavy and fat to market in June or July. Early marketing usually means higher prices, and it is especially desirable because the lambs are disposed of before the time of greater danger of injury by internal parasites. The ewe lambs are stronger than those which arrived later in the season and are, therefore, kept for the breeding flock. They are less suscep-

tible to injury caused by parasites, which is most serious in warm, damp periods of July or August.

### Care of Weak Lambs.

The lamb that is born strong and vigorous, with a good dam, will need little care. Prompt attention given to the weak lamb immediately upon its arrival will frequently result in saving its life. In cold weather lambs should be wrapped in hot flannel cloths to prevent chilling, which may result in their death, and the cloths should be renewed as often as is necessary to keep the young animals warm. Milk should be given freely and the lamb returned to the ewe as soon as it is strong enough. Sometimes it may be necessary to feed the lamb with an infant's nursing bottle, giving a few teaspoonfuls of milk every hour for a few hours until it is strong enough to nurse without assistance.

If lambs are to be sold at three to five months of age they may run with their dams until that time. The lambs kept for breeding purposes should be weaned at the same time and put on fresh pastures where there is no danger of stomach worms. Where the weaning is done at this time the ewes can be put in better condition for the fall breeding. When lambs are to be kept on the farm, the best method of weaning is to leave them on the old pasture for three or four days, removing the ewes to a scanty pasture to check their milk flow. As soon as the lambs cease fretting for their dams they may be removed to fresh pastures. Ewes with large udders should be partially milked once every three days until they go dry.

Details on the care of the flock during the lambing season are given in Farmers' Bulletin 840, "Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners," copies of which can be had, so long as the supply lasts, by applying to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

## EXCELLENT PLAN TO HARVEST WOOL CROP

Avoid Chilling Ewes by Shearing on a Warm Day.

Hand-Power Machines Are Most Economical for Flocks of Less Than Fifty Head—Paper Twine Is Most Satisfactory.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sheep shearing is usually done in late spring after the lambing season. The work should be performed on a warm day, so that the ewes may not become chilled. For flocks of less than fifty head, hand-power machines are the most economical. These machines are more rapid, produce smoother work, injure the sheep less, are more easily handled, and result in a larger crop than where hand shears are used.

After the fleece has been removed all tags and dirt should be cleaned out of it and it should be rolled up, not too tightly, the skin side out, and tied with paper twine. The value of the wool crop is often impaired by the use of binder twine in tying up fleeces. Anything is superior to binder twine, and paper twine is most satisfactory. Boxes for tying fleeces are not necessary; in fact wool shows better if not tied too tightly.

Farmers in New York and other states have profited largely by cooperative marketing of their wool. Under the direction of the county agent the clips are assembled, graded, and sold in large quantities at the prices prevailing at the principal markets. In the past these prices were materially higher than the "general" local prices obtained.

## HOG "AUCTION" SALES BEST

Praises of New Method Sung These Days by California Marketing Association.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The praises of the hog auction are sung these days by the California Farm Bureau Marketing association, which comprises the marketing department of the farm bureaus in Kings, Tulare and Kern counties. The prices are said to be much better than when hogs are sold by the old method. The auction sales have also taught the farmers the importance of raising better hogs, as they have seen that packers give grain-fattened hogs the preference over those fattened on skimmed milk and alfalfa pasture alone.

## ONE BREED IN COMMUNITY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is highly advantageous for all or most of the farms in a neighborhood to keep the same breed of sheep. After a decision has been made as to a suitable breed, the aim should be to obtain ewes that are individually good and that have as many crosses as possible of the breed selected. With such a foundation and the continuous use of good pure-bred rams of the same breed, the flock will make steady improvement.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

Have a warm place ready for the cold-weather pigs.

Beet tops can be fed with the least expense direct from the field.

Buttermilk is a splendid feed for both pregnant and suckling sows.

There is no grain equal to corn in putting the finish on fattening animals.

The tougher and drier the roughage the more and the more costly the concentrates needed.

If you wish your pigs to grow as rapidly as possible, use a liberal feed of corn and skim milk.

Size in live stock is secondary to quick growth and ease with which finishing may be put on.

Feed silage to calves as soon as they will eat it, picking out for them the leafy portions at first.

It can be stated in a general way that too much protein in a ration is not good for the health of any animal.

Pure-bred stock long ago ceased to be merely a fad. The quality of farm animals is an all-important factor in success.

Corn and all the tankage the hogs would eat makes a good self-fed ration for hogs that are being grown for market purposes.

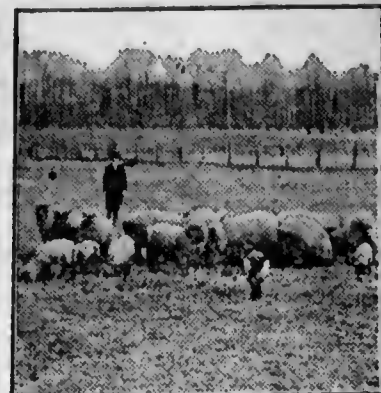
Silage and alfalfa or clover hay make a balanced ration and wonderful results have been obtained from these two feeds alone.

# FARM STOCK

## SHEPHERD'S DON'TS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

1. Don't keep sheep on wet land.
2. Don't feed moldy or spoiled hay, roots, silage or grain.
3. Don't forget to keep salt and fresh water before the sheep.
4. Don't neglect the sheep in winter. Keep them in good condition.
5. Don't forget to tag the ewes before breeding and lambing time.
6. Don't forget exercising the bred ewe.
7. Don't let the lamb go too long without suckling.
8. Don't neglect to feed the lamb grain as soon as it starts eating.
9. Don't let parasites kill your lamb.



Interest Young People in Sheep Raising.

for lack of some fresh green pasture. 10. Don't shear your ewes until warm weather comes.

11. Don't tie your fleeces with anything but wool or paper twine.

12. Don't hesitate to ask any questions of the county agent, or write to the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

## FINISH ANIMALS FOR MARKET

Horses, Cattle and Some Classes of Sheep Can Be Fed Quantities of Roughage.

Animals being fattened for market and animals during the first year of their growth should not be expected to consume large quantities of cheap roughage, but horses, cattle and some classes of sheep that are being carried through the winter can be fed rationally carrying appreciable quantities of cheaper roughage, provided they are properly supplemented with nutritious feeds of the right sort, such as leguminous hays or linseed or cottonseed meal.

## PROPER WAY TO FEED SHEEP

During Stormy Weather Feed Them in Shed in Long Manger Constructed for That Purpose.

Never feed straw and hay to the sheep by throwing it down in heaps on the ground, but have a long rack for the purpose; and when it is stormy do not allow them to stay out, but feed them inside the shed in a long manger made for the purpose.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

A tablespoonful of blood meal mixed with a little milk is very good for a calf that has diarrhea or other digestive disturbance. It is highly nutritious for a weak calf, too.

The keeping in repair of wire fences is necessary on the stock farm and so the wire stretcher is a handy tool, both in repairing and building new fences.

When oats cost no more than half as much as corn the swine division of the University of Illinois recommends they can be fed profitably to hogs.

Hogs are very sensitive to wind and cold at night and will suffer just as much as a cow or horse in cold open houses.

The best results from feeding skim milk to pigs are obtained when about three pounds of it are fed for each pound of grain.

Silage-fed cattle shed their coats better in the spring and gain quicker and faster than those fed dry roughage.

Clover is an ideal forage for pigs, particularly the young growth coming on after the wheat is harvested.

Ensilage is good stuff to have, but it is not an all-around feed. Some hay and a bit of grain should go with it.

Calves will nibble at hay when they are not more than a week old.

Cleanliness is quite essential for the calf indoors.

Plenty of bedding is needed for the calf.



**OVERACIDITY**  
of the stomach has upset many a night's rest. If your stomach is acid-disturbed, dissolve two or three  
**KI-MOIDS**  
on the tongue before retiring and enjoy refreshing sleep. The purity and goodness of Ki-moids guaranteed by  
**SCOTT & BOWNE**  
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

New line of Hosiery just received at Englands

**LOST** — Pair nose glasses, has black cord and hairpin. Was in case. Please return to A. W. Hopper Store.

Dr. Leslie Logan has opened an office next door to the Post Office with new furniture and a full equipment of instruments.

If you have Liberty bonds for sale we pay cash for them. C. Dickinson & Co., Harboursville, Ky.

Judge F. D. Sampson, Appellate Judge at Frankfort arrived in town on a two weeks vacation and is greeting old friends. His next term will consist of ten weeks of court.

Don't let your Liberty bonds go for nothing. See us before selling them. C. Dickinson & Co., Harboursville Ky.

The death of the eighteen months girl baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLemore of Revena, Ky., occurred March 28th the funeral being held at Harboursville, March 29th. Mrs. McLemore was formerly Miss Willie Hyley of Harboursville.

Roasts from 20c to 35c according to cuts. Cole, Hughes & Co.

We wish to call attention to the advertising of Mr. T. G. Moren of London and Harboursville. Mr. Moren has put in a big stock of implements to meet the needs of Knox County farmers so they will not have to suffer delay when wanting up to date farm implements. He stands ready to extend every courtesy to the farmers of our section and will appreciate having them call on him.

England & Co., sell the Pictorial magazines, the Pictorial patterns, and gives away the fashion sheets to their customers.

**Wanted**—Men or women to take orders among friends and neighbors for the genuine guaranteed hosiery. full line for men, women and children. Eliminates darning. We pay 50c an hour for spare time, or \$24 a week for full time.

Experience unnecessary. Write. International Stocking Mill, Norristown, Pa.

If you wish to sell your Liberty bonds, see G. L. Dickinson, Harboursville Ky.

Let us fill your meat order. Fresh and wholesome meats only. Cole, Hughes & Co.

**WANTED**—Man past 30 with horse and buggy to sell Stock Condition Popover in Knox County. Salary \$90 per month. Address 424 South Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

**If I Were a Farmer.**

If I were a farmer I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowels complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprain bruises and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation.

By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear, and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that often follow.

**BOY CLUB MEMBERS ATTENTION**

Duroc Pig Club members will shortly receive a fine watch fob with a nice red pig on it from the American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders Association of Chicago, Ill.

Fred Burman, Secy., Knox County Agricultural Association.

We buy your Liberty bonds for cash. See us. C. Dickinson & Co.

**PERFECT HEALTH WILL BE YOURS.**  
when using the old-fashioned and reliable  
herbal compound used in early settler days  
**Pioneer Health Herbs**  
Cleanses stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels,  
purifies blood. Thousands praise it. Send for  
sample and book. 50 tablets 50 cents. Agent  
wanted, write for terms. E. C. TOTTEN,  
1125 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.

**Salesman Wanted** — Lubricating Oil, Grease, Specialties, Paint. Part or whole time. Commission basis. Man with car or rig preferred. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**— Good house, 3 rooms porch, 150 acres mountain land at Cannon Station, 25 acres level, 125 acres upland, practically all cultivatable. 50 acres of Jellico coal, 4 feet thick, 100 acres of Blue Gem. See J. R. Miller, Harboursville, Ky., for further particulars.

**PARTY**

On Thursday evening of last week a bunch of boys and girls gave Misses Bertha and Mary Davis a surprise party. Those present were Misses Effie and Edna Catron, Dovie Clouse, Gladys Reeder and Anna D. Fuller. Messrs. George Messer, Edward Mills Ben Sawyers, Arthur Reeder and Everett Hutton. All report a real nice time.

**MRS. FANNIE CATRON GREENMAN PASSES.**

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Fannie Catron Greenman of San Francisco, Calif. The remains will be brought to Harboursville for burial. Mrs. Greenman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Catron

**COMMUNITY CONFERENCE WILL MEET APRIL 9th & 10th, 1919.**

Some of the subjects which will be discussed at the Community Service Conference are: Good Roads and better schools, Enforcement of Sanitary Laws, Keeping our boys on the Farm, Stamping out the social evil, and Employment Bureau for Returned Soldiers. There will be a reception and banquet for the Soldiers and Sailors at Union College Building Monday night, at which time Judge S. B. Dishman and Sawyer A. Smith will speak in a welcome and tribute to Returned Soldiers and Sailors. Congressmen Rohson, on Good Roads and other good speakers will be heard during the day discussions.

**CONVINCING TESTIMONY**

Given by many Harboursville people.

Experience told by Harboursville people.

Those who have had weak kidneys—

Who used Doan's Kidney Pills—

Who found the remedy effective.

Such statements prove merit.

You might doubt an utter stranger.

You must believe Harboursville people.

Here's Harboursville proof. Verify it.

Read. Investigate. Be convinced.

You'll find why Harboursville folks believe in Doan's.

Mrs. Chas. Wilson, Pine St., says:

"My health was run down and I felt dull and languid and tired easily. I didn't care to do my housework and suffered with severe headaches. My back was sore and lame and I had dizzy headaches and dark spots floated before my eyes. My kidneys didn't act right and my limbs ached and pained. When I read of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got some from the Castellow Drug Co. They soon rid me of the backaches and regulated my kidneys."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Wilson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

**DROP IN AND INSPECT THE NEW MEAT MARKET.**

We are now ready to serve the public with an up-to-date line of fresh and home cured meats.

We have one of the most sanitary Butcher's equipments made and refrigerator counter display case.

All steaks and pork chops are 35c.

Roasts from 20c to 35c according to cuts.

Buy only the best grade of fresh meats, following our custom in other lines.

We solicit your patronage.

Cole, Hughes & Co.

Steaks & pork chops 35c. Cole, Hughes & Co.

**NOTICE, STREET CONSTRUCTION.**

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until noon, April 21st, 1919, for the construction of the following streets of the city of Harboursville, Ky., and the construction of concrete curb and gutter thereon, under ordinances heretofore adopted and plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of the undersigned, viz:

Public Square, Main, Knox, Dishman, College, Liberty, Allison, High, Depot, Pine, Manchester, Black, Sycamore, Pitzer, Caudill, Ballard, Richmond and Coyt.

Bidders must submit bids, as to each street, separately, and may submit bids as to the whole work.

Bids must also be submitted separately as to each part of said construction, viz: grading; construction of base; laying top course of limestone; and spreading and rolling Kentucky Rock asphalt; and the construction of concrete curb and gutter alone.

All bids must be sealed, marked "Sealed Bids," and addressed to the Mayor. All bids will be opened April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

This April 4th, 1919.  
THOS. D. TINSLEY, Mayor.  
JOHN PARKER, City Clerk.

England & Co., handles Ladies Spring suits, ready made dresses, aprons, up-to-date skirts, and in fact an up-to-date and all around fashionable line of ladies goods.

**Notice To Farmers**

You can find any kind of Farm Implement you want at T. G. Moren & Company, which is located at Harboursville, Kentucky, in the old Alex Sevier warehouse. Buggies, Wagons, Mills, Gasoline Engines, Plows, Disc Harrows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, McCormick Mowing Machines, Rakes, Wheat Drills with Fertilizer Attachment. Also a High Grade of Fertilizer 16% phosphate acid, total 18%, Also, a high grade of Garden and Vegetable Fertilizer. We carry everything that a farmer needs and if we haven't got in stock we will get it. Call and see us before you buy.

**WANTED**  
5000 HEAD 5000  
**Good Stock**

at  
**THE ROCKCASTLE STOCK PENS**  
Incorporated

Mt. Vernon, Ky. April 21-1919

Buyers for all kinds of stock will be here.

**FREE - No charges for first sale - FREE.**

**BEST MARKET IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.**

W. A. McKenzie, Mgr.

**The Can That Transforms**

If your floors are looking worn or dingy, try refinishing them with  
**HANNA'S LUSTRO-FINISH**

Presto!—You'll be surprised at the results. Bright, lustrous and beautiful floors appear, best of all, you can apply this handy product yourself. Just get a can and put it on as you would varnish. Equally good for wood-work and furniture.

Comes in all natural wood colors.

Made To Walk On

**SOLD BY**

**Cole, Huges & Co. Harboursville, Ky**

**J. B. Price & Son**  
Dealers In  
**SECOND-HAND FURNITURE**  
We Have What You Want, When You Want It  
**WE BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE**  
Call and See Us. We Shall Treat You Right  
Our Store is on Main Street Next Door to Garage

**C. Dickinson & Co.**  
**Fire Insurance**  
BONDING AND REAL ESTATE  
Liberty Bonds Bought for Cash  
**BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY**  
2-14 4-16

**PERUNA**  
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS  
Miss Ivy Gray, Harboursville, Kentucky, writes:  
"I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds I ever saw."  
"It cured my cold in a short while, and also gave me a good appetite and helped me to sleep at night."  
Sold Everywhere Liquid or Tablet Form

**Chain Tread**

**The Economy of Buying Good Tires**

It's mighty poor economy to put cheap tires on your car.

If you can't depend on your tires, you can't depend on your car,

—and you can't get the high grade of service it ought to give you.

It pays to buy good tires—United States Tires.

They represent the highest value it is possible to build into tires.

There are five different passenger car treads—the only complete line built by any tire manufacturer.

Each has the built-in strength that means your money back in extra miles.

Among them are exactly the tires you want for your car, and your driving conditions.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot Dealer will gladly help you.

**United States Tires are Good Tires**







## HOW TO USE RAW ROCK PHOSPHATE

May Be Used Profitably as Re-enforcement to Stable Manure or Plowing Under.

### PROFITABLE AS PLANT FOOD

When Immediate Results Are Desired Acid Phosphate Is Preferable—Raw Rock Is Used as Absorbent in Dairy Barns.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a cheap and satisfactory source of phosphoric acid, raw rock phosphate merits extensive use on farms in localities where the material is available. Nowadays when all commercial fertilizers are abnormally expensive it is the time to make liberal use of raw rock as a re-enforcement of stable manure, as a material to be distributed and plowed under with green cover crops and as a profitable plant food for direct application to soils that are rich in organic matter.

The relative unpopularity of raw rock phosphate in the past has resulted from incomplete and unsatisfactory experimental work. Recently the farm use of raw rock has expanded to 91,000 tons annually, worth approximately \$750,000.

Of course when immediate results are desired, the more costly acid phosphate is preferable as its plant food is readily soluble and suitable for rush order use. Raw rock phosphate, although it contains twice as much phosphoric acid as the average acid phosphate, slowly releases its stores of food for crop use. It costs about \$0.50



Raw Rock Phosphate Can Be Used Profitably to Re-enforce Stable Manure.

a ton in carload lots now at the mines. For practical results, it is essential that the raw rock be finely ground to the extent that 90 per cent of the material will pass through a sieve having 100 meshes to the linear inch.

#### How to Spread:

Where the raw rock phosphate is used as a re-enforcement for stable manure, it may be spread at the rate of 50 to 60 pounds over each ton of manure as it is hauled from the barn or stable yard to the fields. A much better practice, however, is to compost the rock with the manure for a period of a month or more before spreading on the fields. On account of its admirable absorptive qualities the raw rock is used as an absorbent in dairy stables. The common practice is, to spread about a pint of the material daily behind each cow in the stable.

Where a green cover crop, such as cowpeas or soy beans, is to be turned under, it is a valuable practice to spread about 1,000 pounds of raw-rock phosphate an acre over the green stuff before the plowing is begun. Products are developed during the decomposition of the organic matter which are efficient in liberating the plant food that is slowly available in the raw rock. Where the raw-rock phosphate is applied in half-ton doses an acre to a soil that is very rich in organic matter the same beneficial results are slowly notable as obtained where the fertilizer is turned under with the green crop.

#### Best Form of Acid:

The presence of decaying organic matter in the soil increases the effectiveness of raw, ground rock phosphates due probably both to greater bacterial activity and the higher content of carbon dioxide in such soils. From a similar standpoint, the effectiveness of raw rock phosphate is usually increased after remaining in the soil for a year or more. Most crops respond more quickly to applications of acid phosphate than to bone, basic slag or raw-rock phosphate. Accordingly, where the early stimulation and quick maturity of the crop are the main considerations, acid phosphate is probably the best form of phosphoric acid to apply.

The question of whether increases in yield ordinarily can be produced more economically by applications of soluble or relatively insoluble phosphates, must be considered in a measure an individual problem for each farmer, since it depends on a number of factors of which the most important are the nature of the soil, the crop system employed, the price of the various phosphates in each particular locality and the length of the growing season.

#### The Best Breed:

No one question comes to the extension poultryman more often than "Which is the best breed?" and the only justifiable answer, and the one we have made hundreds of times, is, "There is no best breed."

## UNUSUAL RECORD SET BY INDIANA MEMBERS

Boys Raised 1,009 Bushels of Corn on Eleven Acres.

Average Yield of 91.3 Had Never Been Equalled by a Club in the State—No Worry This Season Over Seed Situation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eleven Monroe county (Ind.) boys, members of a boys and girls club organized by the United States department of agriculture and the State Agricultural college at Purdue, raised, in 1913, 1,009.9 bushels of corn on 11 measured acres. The average yield,



A Corn Club Boy With a Bushel of Selected Seed.

91.3, had never been equalled by a club in the state, although there have been larger individual yields.

The highest yield, 105.9 bushels, was secured by Howard Jamison, eight-year-old. The second best showing was made by Winfred Buckley, fifteen, who raised 98.6 bushels on his acre.

Great difficulty was experienced last year in obtaining good seed corn in that locality, as elsewhere, but by the aid of a former county agent and the local bank each boy who was a member of the corn club secured one dozen ears of high quality seed—enough to plant one acre. This spring there will be no worrying on the boys' part over the seed-corn situation—for before frost last fall they had selected from their own plots enough ears of the best seed type to plant over 100 acres this season.

### GOOD QUALITIES OF SILAGE

Makes Healthier Cows Because of Its Favorable Effect Upon Digestive System.

One peculiar inquiry is repeated year after year. Does silage cause tuberculosis? Of course not. A man eating sauerkraut is in just as much danger of contracting tuberculosis as a cow is from eating silage. Teeth falling out, stomachs ruined, tuberculosis, and many other vapors have been laid to silage, but like hollow tail, they are only the progeny of ignorance. Silage makes healthier cows because of its favorable effect upon the digestive system, and at the same time it permits those cows to produce milk at a lower cost.

### TO STORE PERISHABLE FOODS

Every Farm Home Should Have Cellar, Storehouse and Refrigerator to Care for Surplus.

Farmers lose much every year because their facilities for storing perishable foods are poor. Every farm home should have a cellar, storehouse and refrigerator so the surplus foods may be saved till such a time as they may be consumed. The fact that producers have inadequate facilities for saving perishable products gives speculators advantages.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ON FARMS

Those Who Raise Truck Crops and Supply Table With Vegetables Save Much Money.

A dollar saved is a dollar made. Those who plant gardens, raise truck crops and supply their tables with tender vegetables in summer and canned vegetables in winter will save cash that would be required from the returns of field crops. The cash thus saved may be the difference between profit and loss in farming.

### DAIRY NO PLACE FOR DOGS

Cow Must Not Be Hurried About Farm If Best Results Are to Be Obtained in Milk Pail.

Dogs have no place on a well-kept dairy farm. The cow, to give good results, must not be hurried about or driven on the run to and from the barn or pasture.

#### Advantage of Records:

One advantage of farm bookkeeping: The farmer knows and doesn't guess he's paid a bill when the question arises.

#### Kaap on Culling Slackers:

Keep culling the slacker hen and the slacker cow off of the farm.

## HENHOUSE PRODUCT RETURNING TO NORMAL PRICES AFFORDS WELCOME CHANGE IN DIET



Either Creamed Eggs and Cheese or Dutch Eggs Make a Good Supper Dish.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With eggs returning to normal prices again, they afford a welcome and healthful change in the diet. In any of the following recipes suggested by the United States department of agriculture, they may be used in place of meat in the meal. Eggs are much more easily digested if time is taken to cook them very slowly.

#### Steamed Eggs.

Butter slightly the bottom of a custard cup and slip an egg into it. Place the cup in a pan of gently boiling water (water should come half-way up side of cup); cover and steam until white of egg is done. Steamed eggs may be served on crisp toast if desired.

**Poached Eggs and Tomato Sauce.** Allow one-half teaspoonful of salt to one quart of water, have a shallow pan two-thirds full of boiling water. Break each egg separately into a saucer and slip them into the water. Cook as for poached eggs and serve with the following sauce:

2 cupsful canned tomatoes and butter. 1 slice onion, or 2 cupsful of tomato sauce. 1 cupful tomato sauce. 1/2 teaspoonful salt. Cook tomato and onion, finely chopped, 20 minutes, then rub through a strainer. Melt the butter, add dry ingredients and strained tomatoes. Pour this sauce over the eggs and serve.

#### Egg in Nest.

Carefully separate the white from the yolk of an egg. Beat the white until stiff and pile lightly on a nicely trimmed slice of toast. With a spoon make a depression in the top of the white and slip the egg yolk into it. Place on a baking dish in a moderate oven and when the white has become a golden brown remove and serve. It may be seasoned to taste.

#### Eggs Goldenrod.

1 cupful milk. 1/2 cupful butter. 1/2 cupful of flour. 1/2 cupful of hard cooked eggs. 1/2 cupful of 1 teaspoonful chopped white pepper. 1/2 cupful salt. 6 slices toast.

Melt the butter, add the dry ingredients and stir until smooth. Add the heated milk slowly, stirring constantly, and allow to come to the boiling point. Separate the yolks from the whites of the hard-cooked eggs. Chop the whites finely and add them to the white sauce. Cut the slices of toast in half and after arranging on the platter, pour the sauce over them. Put the yolks through a potato ricer or press them through a strainer, sprinkle them over the sauce. Garnish with parsley and serve.

#### Dutch Eggs.

6 hard cooked eggs. 1/2 cupful of white cheese or cottage cheese. 1 sweet red pepper. 1 cupful milk. 1/2 cupful salt. Cut into strips.

Cut the eggs into quarters and place about one-quarter of the amount in a buttered baking dish. Cover this layer with sauce, and sprinkle over it a layer of cheese; then a few pieces of the pepper. Repeat until the dish is full. Sprinkle bread crumbs on top.

### GET FULL VALUE IN CLOTHES

Many Discarded Garments May Be Made Wearable by Sponging, Cleaning and Pressing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sponging, cleaning and pressing will make wearable many a garment now discarded as too shabby, suggest the extension workers of the department of agriculture. It is not a bad idea to estimate just how much money value there is in an extra month's wear of a suit, coat or dress.

The following points, if followed, will help to extend the length of wear of dresses and other garments:

Sponging with hot vinegar will make the "shiny part" of any garment less noticeable.

Sleazebag a velvet hat which has lost its freshness over the tea kettle will greatly improve its appearance.

Fresh collars and cuffs of white or contrasting color will give suit or dress a new appearance.

When not in use hang outside garments, well brushed, in suitable hangers away from dust.

Cotton covers put over the garments on hangers will preserve the freshness of waists, dresses and coats worn only occasionally.

Wear practicable wash aprons while at work.

Secure buttons, fastenings, etc., on ready-made garments before wearing.

dot with butter and brown in a hot oven.

#### Escalloped Eggs.

2 tablespoonfuls of butter. 2 cupsful of bread crumbs. 6 hard cooked eggs. 2 cupsful cooked macaroni or rice. 1 cupful milk. 1/2 teaspoonful salt. 2 tablespoonfuls of flour. 2 cupsful of grated cheese. 1/2 teaspoonful pepper. 1 cupful of tomato sauce.

Make a sauce of the flour, butter, salt and pepper, and remove from the fire to add grated cheese. Stir until melted. Combine carefully the cooked macaroni or rice, sliced egg and salt. After covering bottom of baking dish with buttered crumbs add the mixture. Then add rest of crumbs, brown in hot oven and serve with tomato sauce.

#### French Omelette.

4 tablespoonfuls of butter. 2 tablespoonfuls of salt. 1/2 cupful of pepper. 4 eggs.

Beat the eggs slightly, just enough to mix yolks and whites; then add the hot water and seasoning. Put the butter in a small hot frying pan and when melted turn mixture into the pan. While this is cooking, mix slightly with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on a butter part of the fire and allow to brown quickly underneath. Bring all together at one side of the pan and carefully slip it out on a hot platter. Garnish and serve while hot.

#### Spanish Omelette.

Mix and cook a French omelette. Serve with tomato sauce in the center and around the omelette.

#### Tomato Sauce.

2 tablespoonfuls of butter. 1/2 cupful of onion. 1 cupful tomatoes. 2 tablespoonfuls of cayenne. 1/2 teaspoonful salt. 1/2 cupful capers. 1/2 cupful of mushrooms. 2 tablespoonfuls of flour.

Brown onion (finely chopped) in butter and flour. Cook the tomatoes with the onion for 15 minutes. Add the capers, mushrooms and seasoning. If desired, substitute three tablespoonfuls peas and two tablespoonfuls chopped red peppers for the capers and mushrooms.

#### Egg Souffle.

2 tablespoonfuls of butter. 1/2 cupful of flour. 1/2 cupful milk. 5 eggs. 1/2 cupful cream. 1 teaspoonful salt. Cayenne.

Cream the butter, add the flour, and gradually the scalded milk and cream. Cook in double boiler five minutes and add the yolks of eggs which have been beaten until lemon-colored. Add seasoning and fold in stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a buttered dish, set in a pan of hot water and bake until firm.

#### Creamed Cheese and Eggs.

3 hard-boiled eggs. 1 tablespoonful of flour. 1 cupful milk. 1/2 teaspoonful salt. 1/2 cupful of white cheese. 1/2 cupful of 1/2 cupful or 1 ounce grated cheese. 4 slices of toast.

Make a thin white sauce with the flour and milk and seasonings. Add the cheese and stir until melted. Chop the whites and add them to the sauce. Pour the sauce over the toast. Force the yolks through a potato ricer or strainer; sprinkle over the toast.



Red pepper should be used with great moderation.

Watch the custards—if they are cooked too long they will be watery.

Add salt to starch water and it will prevent the starch from freezing out.

Pictures should be hung at the height of the eye of the average person.

When the heels of the overshoes wear out cut them in the shape of a sandal.

It is best to roast or pan chicken with the breast down. It will be more juicy.

Add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the water when cooking corn on the cob. This whitens the corn and makes it tender.

To have fish firm it should be cooked in salted water. A little vinegar diluted with this will impart a delicious flavor to the fish.

## BETTER THAN ANY MEDIUMS

Mince Pie That Brought Vision of Home Caused Wounded Soldier to Long for Life.

Pie is not among the articles treated of in works on materia medica, but a recent incident shows that it may have therapeutic value. In a hospital lay an American sailor, for whom everything had been done by surgeons, doctors and nurses, and yet something was lacking. He was homesick; his mind was ever away in a little Atlantic coastal town. One day, in the midst of his bodily pain and soul-suffering, there flashed upon him the object of his quest, and he murmured excitedly: "Oh, if I could only have a piece of mince pie." It was not that he wanted to eat a piece of pie, for he was too ill for that. His hunger was for what the pie represented. An American nurse who heard the wish managed, with some difficulty, to find all the ingredients for a real New England pie. When she took it to him she put with it a bit of cheese, also hard to procure in these times, so that nothing would be lacking, and in the cheese she planted a miniature Stars and Stripes. The poor boy could eat neither the pie nor the cheese, but they contributed just the home touch needed to improve his condition. When the wife of the American consul general visited him later she remarked upon the improvement in his condition, and he said: "Two days ago I was in such misery that I could have welcomed death. Now I feel that America is not so far away as I thought and that I have got to hang on."

## GENERAL BELIEF IN HONESTY

Something Very Like the Millennium Seems to Be Near in Great British Metropolis.

How is the sudden trust Londoners have come to exhibit for each other to be accounted for? There is an extreme shortage of copper coins for small change in London, and one man says of his experiences: "On several occasions lately news vendors who have been unable to change silver have said to me, 'Never mind, pay me the next time you are this way.' Only one of them knew me as a regular customer. Even more unexpected credit than this was offered me at a railway booking office where I tendered a shilling for a two-penny fare. 'I'm short of coppers,' said the girl booking clerk, 'pay me tomorrow.' 'But I shall not be here tomorrow,' I replied. 'Then pay me the next time you are here, whenever it is,' she said. 'But supposing I forget,' I expostulated. 'Oh, I know that you will come and pay me some day,' she answered. 'I've never known people fail.' Similar testimony is offered by others, who tell of copper credit thrust upon them by strangers, and often very poor and humble strangers.—London Mail.

#### Clearing Up After War.

On the banks of the Thames, less than twenty miles from London, there is an American town of the mushroom kind such as you might find in a new California oil field. Its population consists of more than 200 white men and about 150 negroes. It covers twenty-five acres which when months ago were fallow grass land. The business of the town is to recycle, sort and store war material. There is a street of wooden huts, another of corrugated iron huts, huge iron store sheds a quarter of a mile long, office buildings, water supply and electric lights, the whole surrounded by a hedge, a few armed sentries and much mud. All day long the khaki-clad negroes push and haul railway trucks full of war material. War material coming back from Russia is being stored at this camp, also the fittings of the dismantled hospitals which the American army established in England.

#### Warmth Increases Oil Flow.

An electrical method of carrying warmth to the bottom of oil wells has been found in many cases greatly to increase the flow of oil. The heating process, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, decreases the viscosity of the oil, usually occasioned by the admission of air to the well and the cooling of the rock bed. Minute crevices and capillary channels which afford easy passage to warm, thin oil become quite impassable if the oil gums. The electric heating method not only thins the oil but often generates gas whose pressure helps the oil to the surface. "The system found military use in the abandoned oil fields of Romania and Galicia.

#### What's in a Name?

Most readers are familiar with the story of the German bank in a United States city which, finding its name unpopular, changed it to the "Sherman bank." Here is another example on the same lines: A popular New York City German restaurant was called the Kloster Glocke (Cloister Bell), and its front was decorated with a large bell as a sign. The name has been changed to the "Liberty Bell," and the bell of the old monastery now does duty as a replica of the one which rang out independence to the colonies.

#### Doubtful Mechanical Skill.

A "prominent business man" has offered \$50,000 for the privilege of being carried as mechanic on the first transatlantic flight made in an airplane. If this offer is accepted, it is to be hoped that his mechanical ability equals his enthusiasm.—Spring field Republican.

## POULTRY FACTS



### GOOD CARE FOR SETTING HENS

Attention Given Fowl Plays Important Part on Number and Condition of Chicks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The kind of care and attention given a setting hen during the process of hatching eggs plays an important part on the number and condition of the chicks when hatched. See that the hens are made comfortable on the nest, allow them to come off only once a day to receive feed and water.

If there are any that do not desire to come off themselves, they should be taken off. Hens usually return to



A Good Type to Select for Laying.

their nests before there is any danger of the eggs chilling, but if they do not go back in half an hour in ordinary weather, they should be put on the nest. Where a large number of sitters are kept in one room it is advisable to let them off in groups of from four to six at a time. The eggs and nests should be examined and cleaned, removing all broken eggs and washing those that are soiled; in the latter case the soiled nesting material should be removed and clean straw added. Nests containing broken eggs that the hen is allowed to sit on soon become infested with mites and lice, which cause the hens to become uneasy and leave the nest, often causing the loss of valuable sittings of eggs. In mite-infested nests, the hen, if fastened in, will often be found standing over rather than sitting on the eggs. Many eggs that are laid in the late winter and early spring are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hens from five to seven days, the time depending somewhat on the color and thickness of the shells—white-shelled eggs being easier to test than those having brown shells—they should be tested, the infertile eggs and dead germs removed, and the fertile eggs put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that several hens originally started to sit on under fewer hens and rest the others. For example, 30 eggs are set under three hens at the same time, ten under each. At the end of seven days we find on testing the eggs from all the hens that ten are infertile, which leaves us 20 eggs to resort, which we do by putting them under two hens, and have the remaining hen sit over again after she has set only seven days. In this way considerable time can be saved in one's hatching operations.



The pullets and the year-old hens are the best egg producers.

Market all cockerels not wanted as breeders at as early a date as possible.

A "chicken" is a young fowl, usually under six months of age. It becomes a "fowl" after that period.

One pound of feathers can be secured from five ordinary fowls, or from ten ducks, or from four geese.

Whole corn is the proper food for sitting hens. They should have green food, grit, and pure drinking water.

Eggs for hatching should be carefully selected, well-formed, with good shells, and kept in a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees F.

The chick worth having is the chick that releases itself from the shell with vigor, life and vitality; that comes jumping, as it were, into life.

A timesaving plan is to set hens in pairs, and giving the chicks hatched from both to one hen, allowing the other hen to go back to laying.

In salting the mash dissolve sufficient salt in the water with which the mash is to be moistened. In this way the salt will be more evenly distributed. An ounce of salt is about right for 100 fowls.



## ABANDONED WESTERN OIL FIELDS FOR RICHER PROMISE IN ZINC ORE

Organization of the Louisville Mansfield Zinc & Lead Syndicate Reveals Business Romance

Dr. T. T. Beeler, Dentist, Then Oil Magnate, Sold Interest in 457 Wells for Bigger Prospects.

Louisville, Ky.—How a business romance, blossoming in the bosom of Mother Earth, led the way to a dream of affluence that is fast materializing, is brought out in the organization here of the Louisville Lead & Zinc Syndicate Company, a corporation the stock of which rapidly is becoming the property of the public. That it is not a romance of the oil fields will be a matter of surprise to those who look largely to the oil well as the fountain of business romance.

Formation of the Louisville Mansfield Lead & Zinc Syndicate follows closely upon organization of the Kentucky Mansfield Lead & Zinc Syndicate, a corporation already on an operating and dividend-paying basis, but the romance goes back eleven years to the oil fields of the west and to a dentist's chair in a small Oklahoma town.



Dr. T. T. Beeler.

In a suite of offices in the Starks Building a small keen-eyed man, trying to make every minute yield its quota of result of an atmosphere of high pressure, knows all about the romance, for he had lived it. He is Dr. T. T. Beeler, vice president of the new LOUISVILLE MANSFIELD LEAD & ZINC SYNDICATE. He is the man who, eleven years ago, while a practicing dentist in an Oklahoma town, became interested in western oil development. With holdings in 157 oil wells after he had become successful in that game, Dr. Beeler had wide opportunities to observe the possibilities and exigencies of that business, or game, as it may rightly be called. He saw men carried up into the realm of sudden riches; he saw hopes fulfilled beyond their own limits. But he saw the other side, too, of the oil game—its uncertainty, and the ruin that this uncertainty brought to some.

One day Dr. Beeler heard about the strike made in the famous Joplin zinc ore district. He began studying the possibilities of the new found opportunity. He reflected that in the oil business, when a well was drilled, no moral could with certainty tell which of four things would be the result—oil, water, gas or a hole in the ground. He reflected that an oil well, drilled from 1,100 to 3,200 feet in the ground, cost from \$5,000 to \$30,000 before its real promise was known. And then he compared this with data he had gathered about the mining industry, in which nature's store of wealth lies comparatively close to the surface and covers great areas, necessitating, in proportion, a small initial outlay. He applied this comparison particularly to what he had heard about the Joplin-Mansfield fields.

Dr. Beeler was not long in making up his mind. It was two years ago in Kansas City that the project, which is now being carried to every state in the Union, had its inception. Dr. Beeler had selected a partner, several his connections with the oil fields, and had employed an agent, versed in the technique of such an undertaking, to investigate opportunities in the Joplin district.

But it was by chance that the real opportunity was found. One day, when Dr. Beeler's emissary was fruitlessly hickering with people in the field to which prospectors were already swarming, an old man called him aside.

"If you want to see an unworked locality, I want to show you something," said the old man.

As the result of the investigation and assaying which followed, Dr. Beeler, his partner and several notaries, in all of the public automobiles the nearby town afforded, set out in the late afternoon in what is now the Mansfield district. The chauffeurs and the notaries and all others with whom the party came in contact were bound to secrecy. There were neither automobiles nor notaries available for other possible prospectors.

That was October 10, 1917. In a day or so, the prospectors had secured leases on 18,000 acres of land rich in ore, and had laid the foundation of the project which is now becoming a

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409 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.

I am interested in your proposition and would be glad to make an investigation without obligation on my part.

Kindly send me copies of your booklet and fullest information.

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Address .....

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Nat C. Cureton, Secretary.

T. T. Beeler, Vice President.  
W. E. Newbold, Treasurer.

#### DIRECTORS:

J. C. Mahon, W. E. Newbold, Nat C. Cureton,  
T. M. Crutcher and T. T. Beeler.

## Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Co.

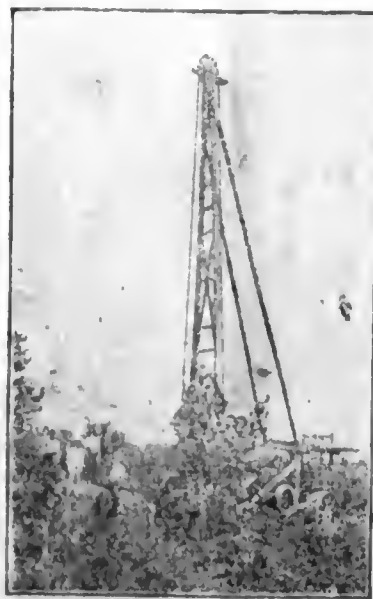
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nowwide. They knew that by taking the ore from great excavations, a given piece of land, given area, that the findings of an expert assayer-geologist would give them the exact extent of wealth which the establishment of mills would produce. Unlike the mere promise of an oil well, the potentialities of a zinc field could be scientifically established. Their reports were secured from A. Arnold, State geologist of Missouri, and Joseph Metcalfe, a London mineralogist and engineer, and showed that tests had proved the expectations of the prospectors.



These geological reports bore out to a large extent a theory which later became current as to the origin of the rich mineral products around Mansfield, Mo. According to this theory, Mansfield, one of the highest points in the district, is the site of a prehistoric volcano. The parent ore is found closest to this center, while the abandoned deposits are found as the distance becomes greater.

Once he had secured rights to the land, Dr. Beeler's plan became known and soon the district was a hot bed of fortune-hunters. But all of the promising land in the vicinity had been leased by Dr. Beeler and his associates and they were ready to launch their project.

Their scheme of operation calls immediately for the organization of local companies in each of the forty-five states. Each of these corporations will be granted concessions around the reserved portion of the leases which the parent corporation will hold and which will be enhanced in value with the growing activity surrounding it.

The Kentucky Mansfield Lead & Zinc Syndicate was incorporated June 13, 1918. Its capital stock of \$100,000 was quickly sold out. On November 1 it bought its first mill, which soon began operations on the ground, and on February 1 a 2% dividend for January was paid stockholders, following which was paid a 3% dividend for February.

The Kentucky syndicate is made up almost entirely of Kentucky men. Dr. T. M. Crutcher, of Louisville, head of the Louisville Dental Laboratory, is

president, and N. C. Cureton is secretary. W. E. Newbold, of Louisville, is treasurer. Edward J. McDermott, of Louisville, is the corporation's attorney. Dr. Beeler is one of the directors, as is also Dr. Charles A. Funk.

The officers of the LOUISVILLE MANSFIELD LEAD & ZINC SYNDICATE, which was formed February 21, 1918, are the same as those of the Kentucky syndicate except that Dr. Beeler is vice president and J. C. Mahon, well known Louisville business man, is a director. Over half of the capital stock of \$200,000 already has been sold. Offices of the company are at 409 Starks Plaza, Louisville.

The stock is being put out at \$1.00 (par value) per share.

The company's property is in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, Wright County, Mo. One forty-acre tract is located between two mills, those of the Kentucky syndicate, known as the "Pioneer Mill," and of W. E. Caldwell, of Louisville, known as the "Red-bird Mill." This tract is considered one of the best in the district although three other forty-acre tracts are well located and partly tested.

So, as the new LOUISVILLE MANSFIELD LEAD & ZINC SYNDICATE starts its wheels a-whirling, the business romance of the poor dentist is carried further along its way to the pocket-books and bank accounts of shrewd investors the country over.

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